

OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH." SHAKESPEARE.

VOLUME II.]

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1826.

[NUMBER 84.]

THE REFLECTOR.

SLEEP OF THE RIGHTEOUS DEAD.

They rest in silence and in peace
Beneath the verdant sod;
They slumber in their blessedness,
And they are watched by God.

Life's busy, ceaseless tumults crowd
The world with griefs and cares;
Yet though the storm be wild and loud,
No care, no grief is theirs.

Theirs is a solitude too deep
For earthly thoughts to break;
Theirs too profound, too dark a sleep,
For mortal power to wake.

Alike to them are joy and gloom,
The midnight and the day;
The darkness that involves the tomb,
Man may not chase away.

Then let them rest beneath the sod,
In peace and silence rest;
They are protected by our God,
And he shall make them blest.

SLEEP AND DEATH.

The angel of slumber and the angel of death,
fraternally locked in each other's arms, wander
over the earth.

It was evening: they reclined upon a hill-
side; and the habitations of men were not far
off; a sad stillness pervaded the air, and the
evening-bell of the village was hushed. Still
and silent as is their manner; the two benefi-
cent Genii of mankind reposed in a mournful
embrace—and night came rapidly on.

Then the angel of slumber rose from his
mossy couch, and softly scattered from his hand
the invisible slumber seeds. The wind of night
wafted them to the quiet dwellings of the
wearied husbandmen, and forthwith sweet sleep
descended upon the inhabitants of the cottages,
from the gray-haired sire to the cradled infant.
The sick man forgot his pains; the unhappy
his sorrows; the poor his cares—every eye
was closed.

And now, his benign labours being ended, the
kind angel of slumber again lay down by the
side of his thoughtful brother, and said cheer-
fully, "When the red morning awakes, then
will mankind bless me as their friend and bene-
factor. Oh! how sweet it is to do good unseen
and in secret! how delightful is our duty!"

Thus spake the friendly angel of slumber—
the angel of death looked upon him with silent
sorrow; and a tear, such as immortals shed,
gathered in his large dark eye. "Alas!" said
he, "that I cannot, like thyself, rejoice in their
gratitude: the earth calls me her enemy and
the disturber of her peace."

"My brother!" replied the angel of slum-
ber, "will not the good, when they awaken,
own thee as their friend and benefactor, and
will they not bless thee? are we not brothers
and messengers of our father?"

Thus he spake—the eye of the death-angel
sparkled, and he clasped his brother more fond-
ly in his embrace.

NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS.

By a calculation ingeniously made it is found
that, were the inhabitants of the known world
divided into thirty parts, nineteen are still pos-
sessed by Pagans, six by Jews, and two by Ma-
hometans and Christians of the Greek and East-
ern Churches, and three by those of the Church
of Rome and the Protestant communion. If
this calculation be accurate, Christianity, taken
in its largest latitude, bears no greater propor-
tion to the other religions than five to twenty-
five or one to five. If we regard the number
of inhabitants on the face of the globe, the pro-
portion of Christians to other religionists is not
much greater; for according to a calculation
made in a pamphlet sometime since published
in this country, and afterwards republished in
London, the inhabitants of the world amount
to about 800,000,000, and its Christian population
to only 200,000,000: viz. in Asia, 3,000,000;
Africa, 2,000,000; Europe, 177,000,000; Amer-
ica, 18,000,000; the Greek and Eastern Church-
es, 30,000,000; the Papists, 100,000,000; the
Jews at 9,000,000. If a generation last thirty
years, in that space, 800,000,000 will be born
and die! consequently 73,054 suffer death ev-
ery day, 3011 every hour, 51 every minute, and
awful to relate, nearly 1 every moment.

Christian Calendar.

Whatever motive first incited action, has still
greater force to stimulate perseverance; since
he that might have lain still at first in blame-
less security, cannot afterwards desist but with
infamy and reproach. He, whom a doubtful
promise of distant good could encourage, to set
difficulties at defiance, ought not to remit his
vigour, when he has almost obtained his re-
compense. To faint, or loiter, when only the
last efforts are required, is to steer the ship
through tempests, and abandon it to the winds
in sight of land; it is to break the ground and
scatter the seed, and at last to neglect the
harvest.

Nothing is more unmannerly than to reflect
on any man's profession, sect, or natural infir-
mity. He who stirs up against himself another's
self-love, provokes the strongest passion of hu-
man nature.

One asking Diogenes what course he should
take to be revenged of his enemies? "By be-
coming a good man," answered the philosopher.

THE REPOSITORY.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

THE NIGHT COACH.

He who has travelled by night, need not be
told of the comforts of the mail-coach from the
setting to the rising sun; and even somewhat
after this grand event the jaded way-farer does
not acknowledge much benefit from the return
of his beams.

There is a wonderful display of cheerfulness
among the passengers on taking place; such a
bustle with comforters for the neck; such a
perking up of un-statuary-looking heads, while
they are adjusted, and such sagacity of remark
when the affair is accomplished: and the jerk-
ing his noddle backwards and forwards to find
how it works within its woolen trowsers, seems
at length to say, "All's Well." "Devilish sharp
evening," is likely enough to be the first ob-
servation, if it comes from one under thirty
years of age; but the senators of the coach,
the plump round-bellied sexagenarians, hint the
chances of a severe winter, with laconic sagaci-
ty, which would imply that they are in the se-
cret, but above all, because it is so much clever-
er to predict things to come, than dilate on
things present. Anybody could do the latter;
but, excepting Joanna Southcote, and Prince
Hohenlohe, who, in these days, have we had
worth speaking of in the trade of prophesying?
To talk of cold in a coach, operates as certain-
ly on the inmates as producing a general chill-
ing, as if a chemist had begun to mingle the in-
gredients of a freezing mixture. Such a stir
in the ant-hill, such puffing and blowing to col-
lect the caloric, a new arrangement of the neck-
cloth, and an additional button to the body-coat;
the upper benjamin, which had perhaps strayed
across the limbs of a more thinly clad neigh-
bour, is instantly recalled, and tightly fastened
above and under, to prevent any more deserta-
tions; the window glasses are sharply exami-
ned, and some unquestioned truisms discharged
against the negligence of the proprietors. Each
one dove-tails his knees between those of his
opposite fellow-traveller, and carefully arranges
his well-stuffed pockets on his lap, to save his
sandwiches from the percussion of his neigh-
bour, which he dreads as much as Captain Far-
ry would an ice-berg; and having thus arrang-
ed every thing, and provided against accidents,
ten to one, but they throw themselves back,
and burying their head up to the nose in their
trottosey, like red-breasts under their wing,
put on a resigned look, and wait for what may
next betide them.

I have alluded to the general complaisance
of fellow-travellers on first setting out; every
man is brimful of observation; such a running
over of acuteness and facility of remark, that
you suspect that if you had not Geoffrey Crayon
himself at your side, you had certainly the rare
fortune, at least, of having some portion of his
family. It is the kind of exhilaration which a
mask produces, where, the real character be-
ing unknown, every one may assume what he
chooses,—when the little wit a man may have,
he may safely bring forth, because he calculates
that the party will be broken up before his
stock is exhausted. Old arguments like stale
dishes, are gaudished and served up as new
ones; illustrations worn threadbare, till, from
frequent use, they darken, rather than illus-
trate, the subject to which they are applied,
now come forth like giants refreshed, or like
antique jewels in a new setting. Your merry
fellows, and your ready fellows, are now in
their right place—they have no fear of meet-
ing an officious friend to hold up his finger at
their best story, as if he would say, "The joke
is familiar to me," a man cursed with such a
companion, reminds me of a chamber candle-
stick with an extinguisher hanging by its side.
In compliance with the kind of incognito to
which the coach is so favourable, most people
wish to assume every character but their own
—no wonder; ourselves are to ourselves like
an every day suit, which, however good, be-
comes customarily tiresome, and we put aside
baton, and gladly at times take the use of another,
not that it can fit us better, but because it shows
us in a new light. There is some shyness also
about profession, in a coach, chiefly because
our exact rank in it may not always be known,
and which may be necessary to secure our re-
spectability in it. By courtesy, every one who
buys and sells is called a merchant, but the right
to civility is felt to be doubtful, so long as the
claimant stands behind a counter; and till that
is abandoned, therefore, little is said about the
matter. Military folks, under the rank of cap-
tain, are shy enough about their calling. Who
would be thought an ensign or a lieutenant? In
so heroic a profession, what is the use of these
beggarly gradations, except to break the spirit? Cor-
net Butler's affair has even a death-blow to
standard bearers. A captain is well enough
—the name may at least be uttered with safety:
majors are pot-bellied and brimful of
pride; colonels, conceited and regimental; gen-
erals—but they are for the most part old, and
ought therefore to be treated reverentially.
These three last classes are much too conse-
quential for a coach, and therefore not a word
of the army-list while they are between its
doors. Lawyers are afraid of being mistaken
for attorneys, who, they know, are constantly
pecked at by a company, like a hawk among

singing-birds—and attorneys are so little sure
of themselves, that they are jealous lest they
be supposed something even worse. The clergy
would all be bishops; the bishops would
faint if they were suspected to be of the saints;
both classes abhor the idea of a curacy, and no
one dislikes the reality of it so much as he who
possesses it; for all these reasons, and to avoid
misconstruction, not a word of the pulpit, and
no pretence to a *Divine Legation* while among
the ribalds of a mail-coach. A farmer is pru-
dent on the subject of crops, unless the receipt
for his last rent is in his pocket; and the grain
pedlars at Mark-Lane might be guessed at, by
their shyness about the late averages.

Generally speaking, no one lets himself out
so freely as the sailor. He looks always as if
he were brimful—every thing is a matter of nov-
elty to him; he is as easily excited as a kitten
with a straw or a dangling thread. You may
discover him (if he does not make the disclosure
himself) by his ill-brushed coat, and his hat
turned up on all sides like a polygon. He is
restless and watchful to learn the trim of the
vessel, and if he has reached the rank of mas-
ter, betrays some anxiety to take the manage-
ment. I travelled once from Chatham with
one of this class; not a word broke from him,
though he was eager and busy, now looking to
this side, now to that, as if it was a dark and gusty
night in the Chops of the Channel. We were
more than once interrupted by one of those
huge wagons which show with Majesty the priv-
ilege of eight horses. He seemed to shrink un-
der its huge bulk, and as it passed us, and threw
a deep cloud around us, to crouch into his corner,
to keep his frail bark from foundering; but all
his animation revived with a long line of carts,
which nearly blocked up the road, and main-
tained a running fire with the coachman; here
he was again himself, amid this flotilla of cock-
boats; Gulliver himself never looked more man-
fully when dragging the navy of Lilliput after
him. Broadside after broadside did he pour
among them, in all the variety of objurcation
and execration familiar in the gun-room; and
as we passed these *land pirates* as he called
them, threw himself back on his seat, and
wound up his notions of discipline and legisla-
tion, by growling through his teeth "by the
Lord there should be a law to shoot these fel-
lows!" By and by conversation slackens in
the coach,—observations are seldom made, and
answers less frequently, and less fully given;
and if one, more adventurous than the rest, will,
in spite of all these indications continue to prate,
he is at length rewarded with the chilling mono-
syllables, Yes, and No, to all his inquiries, ut-
tered in a tone which needs no commentary on
its meaning. I could never learn why people
are so jealous of their appearance when sleep-
ing; but you may always notice that a drowsy
man, before he finally drops into the arms of
Morpheus, peeps every now and then about
him to watch the effect of it on the company;
and if he discovers sly winks, or the remains of
a smile lurking about the mouth of his fellow-
travellers, adieu to a nap for that evening. He
sits as much on the alert against such frailty of
his nature, as if a cask of gunpowder was be-
neath him, and tasks his ingenuity to ascertain
from the shreds and patches of the remarks of
those about him, whether he had any share of
the subject. I never heard one acknowledge
that they snored in sleep; it is as stoutly de-
nied as any of the deadly sins. A man might
own it to his confessor, or admit it on the rack,
but nothing short of either predicament could
force the odious charge upon him, and yet the
practice rests on good authority. I have heard
a grave judge charged with it, who warmly re-
buted the allegation, but plead guilty to the
minor offence of sleeping; "but then," he ad-
ded, "I always awaken at the most interesting
part of the evidence." And, if to sleep be a
proof of good conscience, how delightful must
it be to a pious divine to hear low gruntings
like the jerkins of a bassoon, breaking from
some corner of his church, which must satisfy
him that he has at least one saint within its walls.

At length, as night advances, all is hushed
within the coach, and not a word to interrupt
that silence, but a proposition "to shift legs" with
your opposite neighbour, made with as little
waste of speech as possible; or if it is your
misfortune to be so plighted, you may be on
one side importuned for more air from the win-
dow, on the other for less, without any regard
to your own asthma or lumbago. In this situa-
tion I have sat and watched the appearances of
things around me: the harsh accents of the
driver occasionally fall heavily on the ear,
when unbroken by other sounds. You hear an
outside passenger ask the hour, which marks
their slow progress, "to him that watcheth,"
or impatiently thumping with his feet, which
speaks as plainly as a thermometer, of the cold-
ness of the night wind. I have strained my
eyes through the dim glasses to catch the mil-
lstones as we passed, and have tasked my imagi-
nation still harder, to ascertain the realities of
objects to which darkness and drowsiness had
lent unreal forms and fantastic resemblances.

I have been delighted to yield myself up to
these "thick-coming fancies," which transform
the hedges into walls flanked with towers, and
bristling with artillery; while the same ro-
mance of feeling, converts, with equal facility,
the post-house into the castle with its gates and

portcullis. If, after the witching hour of night,
any reasonable person can doubt that a bed is
the fit and proper place to wait the coming of
daylight, he is cured of such heresies by seeing
the reluctance of the jaded horses who "go
the next stage," to leave their resting-places,
their heads bent down, their eyes half-closed,
and their ears crooping; in short, a quadruped
image of despair. The impatience and alacri-
ty of the last driver to quit his charge is con-
trasted by the tardiness with which the new one
assumes it; his cautious examination of the
harnessing, and peevishness of manner, I have
sometimes thought was but a touch of the sulks,
on leaving his bed. John has nothing of the
knight-errant about him, and no particular rel-
ish for nocturnal adventures. In the mean-
while, the officious hostler, bustling about, now
fastens a buckle, or undoes a strap, and pours
his ready tale into the ear of the dismounted
coachman, who listens to this oracle of the
manger, while he gives, like a Sunday paper,
a summary of the news since his last departure.
By this time all the *outsides* are snug *inside*
of the bar, where a light yet glimmers; and their
angry call may be heard, while they fret their
short minutes, till supplied with cigars, or the
less ambiguous refreshment of a glass of hot
brandy.

I could paint the appearance of the night-
waiter, even though I had a pencil of less pre-
tension than Hogarth's: the strange expression
of a countenance, in which, strictly speaking,
there is no expression: his eyes half-closed, as
if the other portion of his optics was enough
for the duty; and his breeches unbuttoned at
the knees, leaving it a matter of doubt whether
this economy of labour had most to do with his
quitting bed, or dropping back into it again. I
always wonder what can make people sleep,
when I am not inclined to indulge that weak-
ness myself; in other words, when it is not in
my power, I sit with cat-like patience watching
the dormice who slumber round me; the morn-
ing rays seem more than usually slow, one
might think that some accident had befallen
them, that they were so long of coming forward.
At first there is scarcely enough to illuminate
the whole of our neighbours' visages; perhaps
a nose and an eye, probably neither very good
of their kind, come into view, and these are
served up in strong perspective. It must be a
good face indeed, that can stand this piecemeal
display of its parts. Chins that had been smooth-
ed with more than wonted rigour, to anticipate
the toilette of a second day, spite of all this
care, are now rough, and perhaps gristly; neck-
cloths deranged and rumpled; and if a female
traveller has had the misfortune to pass the
night with you, the very *squalor carceris* seems
to sit on her haggard cheek. The events of
yesterday appear as if they had been pushed
back a week in your recollections. A land-
journey to the Pole could not have been more
tedious than your progress, from first setting
out: you are not very sure if you are really
in good earnest awake, or ingeniously suspect
that the birds, while they prune their wings,
and thrill their feeble notes on the first blush
of morning, are but chirping through their
sleep.

But if the country seems dreary at these un-
wonted hours, when night and morning struggle
for ascendancy, it falls far short of the feeling of
desolation which a sleeping town exhibits, when
in broad day-light, not a soul is stirring, and
every sound is hushed, as if it was the "City of
the Plague"—when not an animal is seen to
move, the honest mastiff still watching at his
post, and pug and poodle still slumbering on
the hearth-rug, dreaming of their loves and
quarrels. The cat alone is seen to rush across
the street, like a midnight brawler, seeking to
regain his home before his absence be noticed.

But I have now reached the end of my jour-
ney, as wearied of it as my readers probably
with its description. The coach-door is open-
ed, but for a moment no one rises: they are so
closely fixed into each other that it looks as if
they could only be raised in a mass, like raisins
out of a jar. In short, as Dr. Johnson would
perhaps express himself, there is more alacri-
ty than facility of loco-motion. When fairly dis-
entangled from the coach, they creep, about as
tenderly on their feet as if they were on their
neighbours, and that they had not found out
their right trim. They are tedious moments
till the bed is ready—

"Long as to him who works for debt the day,
Long as the night to her whose love's away;
Long as the year's dull circle seems to run,
When the bright minor pants for twenty-one."

POPE.

As long, or longer, than either of these alterna-
tives, does it seem till the chambermaid announ-
ces all is ready. What can the hussey have
been about all this while? She has had her
own sleep, and does not think of those who
want it; but I shall speak to her pretty sharp-
ly about this at breakfast. Good night, good
reader—my cap is already on my head, and
although half asleep, I do not forget that I ought
not to remain in good company, when *en disha-
bille*.

A REPARTÉE.—While Napoleon was yet a subal-
tern in the army, a Russian officer with much self-
sufficiency remarked, "that his country fought for glory,
and the French for gain." "You are perfectly right,"
(answered Napoleon,) for every one fights for that
which he does not possess."

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

REGENERATION OF THE JEWS.

One of the measures which I (Noah) was confident would grow out of the effort to promote an emigration of the Jews to this country, would be found in the opposition of the several governments of Europe, who though not disposed to afford the blessings of toleration, or the protection of the laws to those persecuted people, were nevertheless, unwilling to lose their active industry, their capital and enterprise.

The first measure necessary to prevent emigration to the banks of the Niagara, was to influence the Rabbis and prominent men against the project, and if possible, to check a disposition which prevails among the Jews in Europe to exchange the evils of slavery and despotism, for the blessings of toleration and rational liberty.

By advices from France, I was apprised that the Minister of the Interior had made a strong representation to the Grand Rabbi, of the necessity of taking such public steps as would check the current of Jewish emigration to this country, and to pronounce the whole scheme as visionary and impracticable. An active correspondence on the same subject had been carried on with the prominent Rabbis in Amsterdam, Vienna and Berlin, the object of which was to repress the curiosity and anxiety every where discernible, to visit this country, or even to permit an examination of the state designated for their reception. Accordingly, in the late French papers, the following letter is published from Mons. De Cologne.

RE-ASSEMBLAGE OF THE JEWS.

The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the *Paris Journal des Debats*, by the Grand Rabbi, De Cologne, relative to the proclamation of the new self-constituted Judge and Regenerator of Israel, Mr. Noah, of New-York, calling upon his brethren, throughout the world, to assemble under his standard at the intended city of refuge, Arrarat, in Grand Island.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir—The wisdom and love of truth which distinguish your journal, and the well merited reputation it enjoys in France, (*The Government Paper*), and in foreign countries, induce me to hope that your politeness will grant me a place in your next number for some observations which I address to the public in interests of reason and truth.

The French and English papers have lately announced the singular project of a Mr. Noah, who calls himself the founder of the city Arrarat, in the United States of North America. Certainly if Mr. Noah was, as he is supposed to be, the proprietor or occupier of a great extent of uncultivated land, and confined himself to the engagement of men without fortunes to run the risk of colonizing with him, promising them at the same time mountains of gold, nobody would think of disputing his right to follow the fashion of seeding forth projects; but Mr. Noah aspires to play a much more elevated character. He dreams of a heavenly mission; he talks prophetically; he styles himself a Judge over Israel; he gives orders to all the Israelites in the world; he levies the tax upon all Hebrew heads. In his exaltation he even goes so far as to make the central Jewish consistory of France his Charge d'Affaires, and he honours the President of this body with the noble rank of "Commissioner of Emigration." The whole is excellent; but two trifles are wanting; 1st, the well authenticated proof of the mission and authority of Mr. Noah. 2ndly, the prophetic text which points out a marsh in North America as the spot for re-establishing the scattered remains of Israel.

To speak seriously, it is right at once to inform Mr. Noah, that the venerable Messrs. Hirschell and Meldola, Chief Rabbis at London, and myself, thank him, but positively refuse the appointments he has been pleased to confer upon us. We declare that according to our dogmas, God alone knows the epoch of the Israelitish restoration, that he alone will make it known to the whole universe by signs entirely unequivocal, and that every attempt on our part to re-assemble with any politico-national design is forbidden, as an act of high treason against the Divine Majesty. Mr. Noah has doubtless forgotten the Israelites, faithful to the principles of their belief, are too much attached to the countries where they dwell, and devoted to the Governments under which they enjoy liberty and protection not to treat as a mere jest the chimerical consulate of a pseudo-restorer.

As however justice requires some consideration to the absent, we should be sorry to refuse him the title of a visionary of good intentions.

Accept, Mr. Editor, the assurance of the distinguished and respectful sentiments with which I remain your most humble servant,

The Grand Rabbi, DE COLOGNE.

If the projector of the above scheme was a visionary enthusiast—if the unparalleled beautiful part of this state to which the Jews were invited was a "marsh" and a wilderness—if the whole was considered an idle dream, the respectable writer of the above would have passed it by in silence; but the disposition manifested to visit this country, and the results which might grow out of a practical experiment, rendered it necessary, at the suggestion of government, to take immediate steps to check the tide of emigration; hence the Grand Rabbi speaks of the Jews as "being too much attached to the countries where they dwell, and devoted to the governments under which they enjoy liberty and protection," to exchange their present condition. The political motives connected with the above letter cannot be misunderstood, and is what I anticipated and referred to in the address of the 15th Sept.

The establishment of a city on Grand Island, and the proclamation referred to, will be an epoch in Jewish history. It has already produced the best effect in Europe, and it will lead to an active emigration on the one side, and to the better treatment to those who think proper to remain in Europe.

I certainly have no disposition to discuss with the venerable Rabbi the "Dogmas," relating to the restoration of the Jews; but there is enough in holy writ to satisfy us that this continent is specially referred to, and unless the Jews themselves take the lead—unless they break their chains and exercise their own powers of thought and action—unless a love of liberty and a spirit of liberality shall urge them on, they will be eternally without a home, or a country which they dare call their own. God never gave a people liberty without that people were willing to defend their own rights.

My mission, as it is called, is wholly temporal. I have said nothing of this country but what is strictly true; I have promised nothing which I cannot perform; I have dreamt nothing; and shall deceive the Jews in nothing.

The revival of the office of judge was necessary in directing the emigration, and providing for the comfort and protection of those who may embrace the proffered asylum.

There never was a well defined and specific power of appointing Governors and Judges; they assumed the office where they could do good; and Deborah, a female judge, in her splendid epic song of victory, says: "My heart is towards the Governors of Israel, that offered themselves willingly among the people."

A similar letter to the above, will be transmitted from prominent Rabbis in the interests of the several European governments, but they will not prevent the emigration of some industrious families of mechanics

and agriculturists, who are preparing to visit the United States or the colony which is also preparing at Florida.

The attention of the European Jews have, of late, been actively directed towards this country; and when once the current of emigration sets this way, no efforts of the old governments can check it. It is policy, therefore, to pronounce the whole as visionary, and alarm the curious and enterprising, at the prospect of encountering the privations of a wilderness. These terrors will be displayed by the actual experiment.

I feel grateful to my friend the Grand Rabbi, for conceding to me the title of "a visionary of good intentions." I am willing to be considered a "visionary," and my "good intentions" could never have been doubted; but the result of the experiment will show something of practical utility, or I am mistaken in the character of this country and its institutions. At all events, this opposition at an incipient stage, will do good; it will excite curiosity and promote inquiry, which is all I ask at present.

While I am on this subject, I submit a letter I received from Mr. Simon, a converted Jew, or rather a learned man, well known in this city, who joined the society for ameliorating the condition of the Jews; but has since, for some reason, thought proper to withdraw. It explains the views of a man who is not in the interests of a foreign government, and appears to feel for the situation of his people.

UTICA, Oct. 7, 1825.

Dear Sir—I consider it my duty, as a believer in Divine Revelation, to express the interest which I feel in your patriotic undertaking in behalf of our prostrate and oppressed nation. May you go on in the strength of that God of Israel, neither turning to the right nor left from doing his will.

If you have entered on this great work, with the idea that all will go smoothly, disappointment and discouragement await you; but if you have undertaken it with an eye single to the fulfilment of the Divine Will, and the true interest of Israel, all difficulties shall vanish before you.

As a veteran in experience, rather than age, permit me to suggest what five years hard buffeting against the prejudices of Jews and Gentiles have taught. Instead of anticipating brilliant success in the first stage, prepare for opposition; for, assuredly, you shall require much patient self-denial, magnanimity, but, above all, strong faith in the sure promises of God to bear you up amid that deluge of ridicule, reproach and opposition, which you have to surmount, if you are, indeed, doing the most incipient stage of the Lord's work. Your own familiar friends will call you mad, in having gone out of the beaten track; for, alas! want of patriotism is one strong feature of our national degeneracy. Few love the Lord with all their heart, soul, and strength, and their neighbour as themselves. The littleness of self-interest declares the degeneracy of the once noble vine. Such characters are ready to worship the rising sun of national glory, but refuse to acknowledge that time of trial, conflict and sacrifice, which must precede it. Those very men who disowned Joseph as a prophet bowed to him as a prince.

Neither can you expect to fare better at the hand of the Gentiles, who, with a few enlightened exceptions, are more likely to be offended than pleased at that national movement, which is the preparatory stage to those better times to which we look.

I am perfectly satisfied that their first step is delineated strikingly, by the Prophet Ezekiel, as a noise and shaking of dry bones about to be re-organized; after which is given the breath of divine life to regenerate the hearts of all the members of that body. Then shall the house of Judah and Israel, after a separation of 3000 years be united forever; when, with the Lord as their reward, they shall, "with weeping and supplication, seek the Lord their God, and David their King." Israel's restoration is ever associated with repentance. Let us all, therefore, on this new era of our nation's history, adopt the language of Daniel, who, although one of the most blameless of men, and most beloved of God, pours forth in prayer, confessions which are surely equally suitable to us.

My path of duty seems clearly pointed out. Having, during the summer, visited and satisfied my mind that the aborigines of this wilderness are none other than our long outcast tribes; to share in, or to alleviate those sufferings which I cannot avert; to comfort them with those precious promises which await them; to own them as brethren; showing them that friendship and affection of which they stand so much in need, determines me to pitch my tent among them. I pray that many of our brethren here may be stirred up to assist you in the noble cause of our national freedom and independence; but should a time come, when you may be left alone, the aid of one who loves his people as his own soul, shall not be wanting to bear with you the burden.

ERASMUS H. SIMON.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

IN THE SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 28.

Petitions of Theodore Parker and others of Kittery, to have the laws repealed giving authority to the Supreme Judicial Court to lay out roads; of Selectmen of Dixfield to have the doings of said town made valid; of William Sullivan and others for a revision of the law relating to taxes; of William Tozier, a soldier in the late war with G. Britain, praying compensation for a wound received; of the Directors of Canton Point Bridge for a Lottery to aid them in building said Bridge, together with the petition of Phillip Page and others, taken from the files, were severally referred in concurrence.

Mr. Stebbins, from the Committee on the Judiciary on an order directing them to inquire into the expediency of providing that proceedings against towns for deficiency in Highways may be by complaint and not by indictment, reported that such provision is, at this time, inexpedient.

Mr. Stebbins, from the same Committee on an order instructing them to inquire whether any alterations are necessary in the law regulating bail in civil actions, reported that alterations are not, at this time, necessary.

On motion of Mr. Dunlap, it was Ordered, That the Committee on Banks and Banking be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the time for the payment of the Capital Stock of the Oxford Bank, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

MONDAY, Jan. 30.

Passed to be enacted—Resolves authorizing the conveyance of a Gun House in Fryeburg.

Passed to be engrossed—Resolves in favour of Daniel Brown; Resolves authorizing the Governor and Council to appoint Commissioners to examine Banks.

Mr. Stebbins, from the Committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred an order to inquire if any alterations are necessary in the 20th section of the law for the relief of poor debtors—also an order to inquire into the expediency of amending the act additional to the poor debtors' act by defining the bonds therein prescribed; also an order to inquire if any alterations are necessary in the law for the relief of poor debtors, reported that it is inexpedient to legislate on the points mentioned.

Mr. Stebbins, from the same Committee, on the order to inquire what alterations, if any are necessary,

in the laws respecting inhabitancy and the support of the poor, reported that alterations in the principles alluded to are unnecessary.

Mr. Stebbins, from the same Committee, on the order to inquire into the expediency of abolishing Capital Punishments, reported that they were not satisfied of its expediency.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

On motion of Mr. Stebbins, the petition of James Holmes and others, with the accompanying papers, was taken from the files and referred.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2.

The report of the Committee on the York County Court question, which was laid upon the table, was called up by Mr. Scamman, who moved that the report be not accepted. In support of his motion, Mr. Scamman went into a lucid history of the rise and progress of the question, and urged home upon gentlemen the importance of their regarding the voice of the majority of the people of the County of York, who had decidedly expressed their opinion on the subject, in a way, which had been pointed out by the Legislature, and where the voice of the people has been so expressed, the order of notice is done away.

Mr. Green queried as to the propriety of the motion.

Mr. Stebbins made some remarks in support of the motion.

Mr. Holland was in favour of accepting the report of the Committee and giving an order of notice.

The question upon accepting the report being taken, acceptance was refused 9 against 7 in favour. Mr. Scamman then moved leave be given to bring in a Bill, which motion was carried.

Petitions of Joseph R. Abbott and others, for a Lottery to enable them to improve the navigation of Kennebec River; of Trustees of North Yarmouth Academy, were severally read and referred.

An order of notice was reported on the petition of John Marble and others; of William F. Gilmore and others.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported that it is inexpedient to legislate on exempting the Militia from a poll tax.

IN THE HOUSE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 27.

The House resumed the order of the day on the question of passing the order amended yesterday, requesting Judge Preble to favour the House with his opinion and his reasons thereon on the questions submitted by the House to the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court on the 11th inst.; and, after considerable discussion an order was passed in the following words: "Ordered, that the Hon. William P. Preble, one of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, be respectfully requested to favour this House with his opinion and his reasons thereon on the questions submitted by the House to the Justices of said Court on the 11th instant; the question was taken by yeas and nays—and decided thus, Yeas 87—Nays 46."

Ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making alterations in the laws respecting the mode of returning, examining and ascertaining the votes for representatives in classes; also to inquire what alterations are necessary in the laws relating to the duties of Selectmen in laying out streets and highways; also what further provisions are necessary in the laws defining the duties of Surveyors of Highways.

SATURDAY, Jan. 28.

On motion of Mr. Evans, it was Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering or amending "an act to establish a Court of Common Pleas," passed Feb. 4th, 1822.

An order was passed in concurrence with the Senate, instructing the Committee on State Lands to inquire into the expediency of adopting the most proper measures for disposing of timber recently injured by fire on undivided public land.

Resolved finally passed—Respecting plans and papers in Massachusetts, belonging to Maine; authorizing the conveyance of a Gun House in Fryeburg.

Gardner Bridge. The report of the Committee on this subject, directing leave to withdraw, came from the Senate, and after much discussion the question of acceptance was taken by yeas and nays and decided in favour, Yeas 93—Nays 19.

Ordered that the Committee on Finance be directed to deduct from the State Valuation set to the town of Greenwood in the County of Oxford, the sum of \$500.75; being the amount of the valuation of property belonging to Phillips Academy, in Massachusetts, not subject to taxation.

MONDAY, Jan. 30.

The Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing Probate fees, and fixing the salaries of Judges and Registers of Probate by law.

TUESDAY, Jan. 31.

Report on the petition of the town of Belfast, and sundry other petitions and remonstrances respecting a new County on the west side of Penobscot river, granting leave for a bill, came from the Senate accepted for concurrence, and the House concurred.

THE INFERNAL TRADE. A letter from an officer on board the British frigate Maidstone, on the coast of Africa, dated Sept. 12, has the following horrible particulars:—"The French now engross all the trade in slaves. A few days ago we had a long and arduous chase after a large frigate-built corvette ship, which we at last ran along side of. She proved to be the French ship Orpheus, with a cargo of seven hundred slaves on board, and in a state that would have made your heart ache to have seen. The rascals had nearly all of them chained by the neck, or most of them; the rest by the legs to the deck; and, to add to the horror of the thing, the bolts were rivited, thereby showing it was not the intention of the monsters to let the innocent victims of their cruelty loose, until the end of their voyage. She was bound to Martinique. The between deck was little more than three feet high, and the groans of the poor sufferers almost unmaned me. When I desired them to be released, I thought I should have choked—never were my feelings so much hurt.—Niles.

THE REVOLUTION. It is supposed that there are about one thousand venerable men living, who served their country in arms, as officers of the revolutionary war. They are urging, before the Congress of the United States, a fulfilment of the promises made to them, at various times, from 1778 to 1783, by the revolutionary Congress.—Jb.

MOUNT HOLLY, (N. J.) Jan. 25.

Miss Cunningham's Murderer again. A man was taken on Monday last, by two gentlemen of this town, in the neighbourhood of Bass River, and confined in our Jail the same evening. Strong suspicions are entertained that he is the murderer of Miss Cunningham.

THE OBSERVER.

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1826.

[EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

Portland, Feb. 3, 1826.

DEAR SIR—Since my last the business of the Legislature has progressed as regularly and rapidly as could probably have been anticipated; though I am of the opinion that the House of Representatives is too large, and the Senate perhaps rather too small for the greatest degree of correctness and despatch in business. The Senate at present appears to be composed, generally speaking, of good, industrious business-men; but when it is considered that their number is but twenty, and that it is necessary to have twelve regular Standing Committees, consisting of two Senators each and three Representatives, besides a number of Special Committees; and that it is before these Committees that almost the whole business of the Legislature is investigated and matured; it will appear I think that our present number of Senators are too limited. The House of Representatives, (notwithstanding all the biting sarcasms which have been thrown upon it, on account of its first electioneering force,) unquestionably possesses some of the ablest men in the State; and probably possesses as great a share as usual, of men of talents and integrity; yet in the expedition and correctness of business, it is barely able to keep pace with the other branch of the Legislature. By a standing rule and order of the House of Representatives, any Member may be absent whenever he pleases, for two days at a time, "without leave of absence," and, of course, without diminution of wages; and though this rule is thought to be full indulgent enough, by the more industrious and economical part of the House; yet by some it seems to be thought too rigid a discipline to be obliged to appear in their seats every third day; they therefore sometimes keep away with impunity, three, four, five, and six days at a time.*—

These gentlemen probably think there are members enough in the House to make a quorum and go on with the business; and in fact there generally, if not always, is a quorum who stick by the stuff; yet when the absentees are members of Committees, or are charged with Petitions or Remonstrances, or have introduced Orders, or are relied upon to give information or furnish details, (in some of which classes every Member is, or certainly ought to be included,) it must be extremely inconvenient to get along without their presence. And some of the Representatives, who perhaps may be thought to savour rather of a contracted and penurious turn of mind—and who have collected the several items of pay, clerk hire, stationary, fuel, &c. for the Legislature together, and found that it amounts to about the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars per day, seriously complain of it as an unjustifiable indulgence.

There are, notwithstanding, in the House many faithful laborious men, who attend strictly to the business of the Legislature, and appear to be constantly trying to digest and prepare the various subjects of legislation, so that they may occupy as little time before the House as may be consistent with the public interest. And we have also one other class of gentlemen in the House of Representatives who are still more injurious to the despatch and correctness of business than those who are absent. This class is composed of a few gentlemen who seem only anxious to establish a character for public speaking, and who usually attack every question that comes before the House, and though they never appear to exhaust their own mental resources, yet they seldom fail to consume the patience of their hearers.

The Committee, that was appointed to transmit to Mr. LINCOLN the wishes of the Members of the Legislature, that he would suffer his name to be presented to the people as a Candidate for Governor, have this evening communicated his answer—complying with those wishes.

*It is thought that if the number of members was less this liberty would be less frequently taken.

MR. LINCOLN.

The following communication appeared in the *National Intelligencer* of the 20th ult. The fault which is censured by the writer *we* should not have supposed belonged to Mr. Lincoln; yet it may be, his engagedness in a good cause might produce that effect upon him.

I regret exceedingly that there is a likelihood of our losing Mr. Lincoln—although his elevation to the gubernatorial chair of the State of Maine will, no doubt, be gratifying as well as useful to his State. His mind and attainments are such as to qualify him for any station, and his modesty and amiable character must render him popular in whatever condition he may be placed. I have had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Lincoln for many years, that he has been a member of the House of Representatives; and can say with truth, that there are few men of his age who have made greater advances in knowledge, whose observation has been more accurate, and whose feelings are more correct and honourable; his modesty has, perhaps, made him less conspicuous as a legislator, and a debater than his talents and information would have led his friends to anticipate. But his votes will, I think, be found, upon examination, to be marked with sound political wisdom and discretion. His speeches in the House have not been very numerous, but those he has made discover great warmth of heart, and correctness of thinking, though delivered, contrary to his general character, with something of impetuosity and vehemence. Mr. L. has been a useful member of the House, and I am sure he will leave it with the regrets of all who have had the happiness of his acquaintance.

A CITIZEN.

G. W. CRUSE is elected a Representative to Congress from the District in Virginia lately represented by Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. CRUSE obtained a majority of twenty-seven votes over Mr. GUNN.

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The Jews.—It will be recollected that we, some months since, published Mr. Noah's Oration and Proclamation to the Jews throughout the world, to assemble on Grand Isle, where "a city of refuge" is to be built for that dispersed and persecuted people. In this day's paper will be found a letter from the Grand Rabbi, De Cologne, of France, together with Mr. Noah's remarks on the same.—It appears that some Editors have taken it upon themselves to ridicule Mr. Noah in his attempt to re-assemble the Jews, and consider it as wholly chimerical; an object in which he assumes more than his proper share of offices, and the like. We, however, would be indulged in a difference of opinion, as it respects this subject—we believe the project of Mr. Noah to be highly laudable, and for aught we know, not in the least inconsistent with the Scriptures. To be sure, Mr. Noah styles himself *Judge of Israel*, &c.; but as we understand him, he assumes no authority to compel the Jews to obey, nor does he mean to be understood as wishing to possess it. We cannot conceive why there should be any harm, at least, in trying to alleviate the situation of some of his countrymen. His remarks, which we conceive to be pertinent, we hope will be perused with attention by our readers.

GARDINER BRIDGE.—THE BRIDGE.—THE BRIDGE AT GARDINER, &c.—We have learnt that there is now a good Bridge across the Kennebec, at Gardiner, just above the Coblessee Canal; and that the Petitioners for another Bridge, had leave to bring out, or withdraw their petition. The Committee which made the above report, no doubt, did it on the principle, that a Bridge at Gardiner would not be needed after the Dam at Augusta is erected. And should that not be built, it is thought that the river will be wholly filled up with sand, so as to be passable without the aid of a bridge.

PLEASE GIVE CREDIT.—The Editor of the *New-England Galaxy* has seen fit to copy a piece of poetry from the *Oxford Observer*, and credits it as "selected from late English Journals." We would not wish to find fault with Mr. Buckingham, but we hardly know whether he meant it for our praise or not. We feel pleased that any thing which originally appears in the *Observer*, should be copied into the columns of the *Galaxy*; but as we live in a part of the country where the people are principally democratic, we are afraid that our subscription might suffer in consequence of having it called an *English paper*—for we dare not, ourselves, even name (*Castine*) a place which they have held by possession, for fear of giving offence. However, as the Editor of the *Galaxy* does not exchange papers with us it is possible he is under some mistake respecting it, or he might be looking after his potatoes.—The piece referred to, which appeared in the *Galaxy* of the 3d instant, is entitled "On accidentally discovering an unknown grave."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

December 31st, 1825.

Mr. BARTON,
Sir—At the close of the year, when we ought to be prepared to return thanks to our Creator for the numerous blessings he has bestowed on us, it would be well for us to look about and see if we are not, in too many instances, much too thoughtless of the mercies we enjoy—"for God withholdeth not his hand and supplies the wants of every living creature." Reflections like these are calculated to fill our hearts with gratitude to that Being who is our Father, Benefactor and Friend; and also to draw our attention not only to the many blessings he bestows upon us of public utility, but also of those of private importance. Thinking of these things, led me to make the following calculations, which you will oblige me to publish in your useful and entertaining paper.

Expense of ploughing two acres of rough pasture ground \$15 57
Digging stone and making wall of them \$4 66
Harrowing and digging up the unploughed ground \$3 50
Carting manure on to the ground \$4 00
Harrowing, planting, and hoeing the ground, sowing turnips and harvesting all the crops \$36 93
Total \$64 66

This piece of ground produced as follows, viz:
21 stacks of Corn stalks, valued at 1s 6d each \$3 58
33 bushels of Corn, at 4s \$22 00
150 small Pumpkins 50
204 1-2 bushels of Potatoes, at 1s 6d \$51 13
27 bushels of Turnips, at 1s 6d \$8 75
1-2 bushel of Beans, at 4s 33
Corn used green \$1 00
Corn butts and husks 50
Total \$85 71
Leaving a balance of net gain of 25 05
Perhaps some may think the Corn is valued too high, but I consider a bushel of good Corn to be worth a day's work.
As the past season has been very dry we may reasonably suppose that our Crops were generally smaller than they would have been had there been plenty of rain. I am of the opinion that most of our land would pay the expenses of cultivation in Crops the first year by being properly attended to. But it is an evil with farmers generally, that they wish to have large farms, whether they are well cultivated or not. A little land properly cultivated, will produce some profit, while a large piece badly cultivated will yield none.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

The following list of counterfeit Bills, which are in circulation, we copy from *Conine's Lottery Intelligence*, for the benefit of our friends who may be liable to receive some of them as genuine.
MAINE.—5's Kennebec bank. 1's Portland bank altered.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—5's Franklin bank, of Portsmouth. 3's Coos bank. 1's Hampshire bank at

Northampton, dated Nov. 22, 1810. 2's and 5's Concord bank. 5's Cheshire bank.
MASSACHUSETTS.—5's Suffolk bank, of Massachusetts, dated May 3, 1809, N. S. Parker, Cashier, Ebenezer Francis, President. 5's Suffolk bank, of Massachusetts, letter C, dated May 1st, 1818 and '20, 5's Suffolk bank, of Massachusetts, payable to N. B. Stone, dated May 8th, 1818. 5's Boston bank, payable to N. Bond, dated Sept. 24, 1824. 2's Bedford Commercial bank, dated Sept. 7, 1820, P. Ricketson, Cashier, Geo. Howland, President. 5's Agricultural bank at Pittsfield, letter A, payable to H. Burr, dated Jan. 1, 1819, Ez. R. Colt, Cashier, Thomas Gold, Pr. Rhode Island.—3's Kent bank, letter C, dated April 1, 1819, Jenks Randall, Cashier, Caleb Fiske, President. 3's Washington bank at Westerly, dated March 7, 1822, T. Perry, Cashier, J. Thurston, Pres. 3's Washington bank, at Westerly, dated March 4, 1821. 2's Washington bank, at Westerly, dated July 1, 1821. 10's Merchants bank, at Providence, letter A, dated May 29, 1818, J. Wheelock, Cashier, Wm. Richardson, 2nd President. 5's Franklin bank, of Providence, a bank which does not exist. 5's Landholders bank, at South Kingston, Letter A, dated Nov. 19, 1818, Thos. R. Wells, Cashier, J. B. Dorkey, President. 2's Landholders bank, at South Kingston, letter A. 1's Pawtucket bank, letter A. 3's Eagle bank, at Providence. 2's Franklin bank, Chepachet. 5's Providence bank, at Westerly. 1's Smithfield bank, of R. I. President and Cashiers names engraven. 2's Cumberland bank.

The Bill to extend the Judicial System of the United States yesterday (26th ultimo) passed its third reading in the House of Representatives, without a word of debate, and without a division being called. The question was considered to have been definitively settled on the preceding day, when a majority of two to one appeared in favour of the measure.

The bill was received in the Senate yesterday, (26th ult.) and passed through its first stages in that body. *Nat. Intelligencer.*

Nantucket Banks and Oil. The last Nantucket Inquirer gives a very full and satisfactory account of those circumstances which led to the partial suspension of specie payments by the Nantucket Banks. It appears that the quantity of Oil on hand, arising from the unconsumed stock of 1824, and the proceeds of the fisheries of 1825, was more than the proprietors could find a market for, either in this country or in those foreign ports which admit it. To prevent, however, the necessity of recurring to forced sales, the owners of the oil had recourse to bank accommodation, until such time as the demand for their staple increased. The Nantucket banks of course afforded them this accommodation, and to render their assistance to the oil owners the more secure, they also entered into certain arrangements with the Boston banks. After some time the Boston banks became alarmed and withdrew their connection, which occasioned the temporary pressure among the banks of Nantucket. The confidence of the people of Nantucket, however, was never for a moment diminished in the solvency of their own banks, and even many individuals offered to pledge in their aid private property to the amount of more than a million of dollars. The following is extracted from the Inquirer: *Nat. Adm.*

On the first of September, 1825, it was estimated that the quantity of Spermaceti oil on hand in the United States, was about 2,725,000 gallons. Between that date and the first of September, 1825, there were brought into the port of Nantucket, 55,756 barrels; and into New-Bedford, 25,654 barrels; these two items, equal to 2,375,000 gallons, added to the quantity on hand, as above, make an aggregate of 5,200,000 gallons, 3,336,000 of which, as nearly as could be ascertained, remain unconsumed or appropriated at the latter period. Upon the Island of Nantucket alone, there were upwards of 2,000,000 gallons.

We are requested to give notice that the Rev. DAVID KILBURN, Presiding Elder of Portland District, will preach a Lecture at the Court-House in this town, on Wednesday evening next, (15th inst.) at 7 o'clock.

Died,

In this town, ANNER RAWSON, Esq. aged 61 years.—A kind husband, an indulgent father, and an obliging man.—An infant child of Mr. JAMES DANIELS.
In Starks, James Waugh, Esq. aged 75. He was one of the first settlers in that town.
On the 17th December last, ALEXANDER, Emperor of Russia. His successor is the Vice Roy of Poland, Grand Duke Constantine.

TICKETS! TICKETS!!

THE subscriber has now on hand and for sale, Tickets in a great variety of numbers, in the Cumberland & Oxford Canal Lottery, 7th Class, (which will probably draw on the 25th inst.) in WHOLESALE, QUANTITIES AND ENQUIRIES—all from SHAW'S Office, where the PRIZES are sold.
In this Class every Ticket stands a chance to draw one, and may draw two Prizes.

TO BE DRAWN ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,

1 Prize of \$100,000 is \$100,000
1 " 30,000 is 30,000
1 " 20,000 is 20,000
1 " 10,000 is 10,000
1 " 5,000 is 5,000
15 " 1,000 is 15,000
10 " 500 is 5,000
50 " 100 is 5,000
and some smaller ones.
Price of Tickets—Wholes \$12—Quarters \$3—Eighths \$1 50 cents.—For further information inquire at the Oxford Bookstore. Feb. 9.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

IN consequence of new arrangements made by my employers, I am under the imperative necessity of informing all who are indebted to the Oxford Bookstore, (except for the *Observer*), that their Notes and Accounts which have now become due, must be paid by the 25th instant. All remaining unpaid after that date will be taken out of the hands of the subscriber. ASA BARTON, Agent.
Paris, Feb. 7.

NEW TAVERN.
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a PUBLIC HOUSE, in Norway Village, between the Hay Scales and the Universalist Meeting-house, where he has all the accommodations which are convenient to the Traveller, and which he will afford on as low terms as any other Innholder. He solicits the public patronage; and means by assiduity and attention to deserve it.
INCREASE ROBINSON.
Norway, Jan. 25, 1826. *6w 82

NOTICE.
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has re-commenced the
SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS
in Paris, where he intends to do his work in a good and faithful manner, and handsome style, and on reasonable terms.
BENJA. F. CRAWFORD.
Paris, Feb. 9. 84

TO THE PUBLIC.
WE the subscribers who have been called to witness the operation of a Machine invented by Mr. BELA CHURCHILL, of Buckfield, for the purpose of Grinding and Pressing Apples for Cider, which Mill and Press is so constructed, and that on a moderate expense, as to comprise the Grinding and Pressing in about the same space, as is required by one of the common Mills only for Grinding. The Grinders lying horizontal, each caged and mortised to match, roll gently together; the Hopper being right over them, they receive the apples and grind them very fine; and from thence drop the pomace into a vat or rack for forming the cheese, which is done without any aid of the operator excepting covering the same; and directly under said vat or rack, is a cistern to receive the liquor as it falls before and after pressing; from thence it is drawn from said cistern by a spigott ready strained into the casks. Right against said rack and parallel with the same, are two screws, at a proper distance apart, lying horizontal, butting against or rather bringing a beam against the bulk-head of the aforesaid rack or cheese. On the shaft that sustains the Sweep and stands erect in the centre of the mill end press, is a cog-wheel that carries the grinders until the operation is completed, then a slide under the foot of said shaft is knocked out, which settles the aforesaid cog-wheel about four inches, and frees it from the grinders and brings it in contact and to match with a wheel between the screws, and without unhitching the horse, is all ready for pressing; which being completed, the same operation that presses the cheese throws the same cheese out of the press into a cart or other vehicle, to be drawn out of the way. For the above-mentioned invention; the said Inventor hath obtained a patent,—now we, the aforesaid subscribers, being satisfactorily convinced, by ocular investigation, that it is a great improvement on the method of making cider, as it greatly expedites the same, and excludes the necessity for straw, or handling the pomace with the naked hands, which is so much to be dreaded, especially in cold weather; and as the labour is mainly effected by horse power, renders the whole business not only easy and expeditious, but also comfortable and pleasant.—We therefore feel it to be our duty to recommend it to public use.
N. B. The Inventor hath found out an improvement which he hath made on the model of the above for the grinders which greatly accelerates the rollers and expedites the business of the grinding, without which it is equal to other mills.

SAMUEL PARRIS, EPHRAIM HATHAWAY, NOAH HALL, JOSEPH TURNER, ELIJAH JORDAN, JR., BENJAMIN MERRILL, WILLIAM BARROWS, ALDEN BUMPUS, BENJAMIN FAUNCE, DAVID CHESLEY.
Dated at Buckfield, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1825.

NOTICE.
THE subscribers who now own the RIGHT and PRIVILEGES of making and using the above described MILL, offer the Rights for sale, either for States, Counties, Towns or individuals, on reasonable and liberal terms.
BELA CHURCHILL, JOSIAH BAILEY, JABEZ CHURCHILL, JR., JOHN BESSE, JR. } Buckfield.
Jan. 30, 1826. } Paris. 83

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, by order of Court, on Saturday the fourth day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling-house of widow CLARISSA NOYES, in Norway, the Real Estate of WARD NOYES, late of Norway, Gentleman, deceased, or so much as will be necessary to raise the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars.
DAVID NOYES, Administrator on said estate.
Dated at Norway, this 25th day of Jan. 1826.
N. B. Conditions of sale made known at the time and place of sale. *82

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either by note or account, are particularly requested to call and settle the same by the fifteenth of March next, or their several demands will be left with an Attorney for collection.
ASAPH KITTRIDGE.
Paris, Jan. 27. 83

NOTICE.
ALL who are indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Account, that has become due, are requested to settle the same previous to the twentieth of March next, if they would save cost.
BENJAMIN TUCKER.
Norway, Jan. 24, 1826.
N. B. I have a few good HARNESSES and SADDLES for sale cheap, for cash, Neat Stock, or Corn. *82 B. TUCKER.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of ELLIJAH GILBERT, late of Turner, in said County, yeoman, deceased, represented insolvent; do hereby give notice, that six months from the twenty-fourth day of January last, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service at the dwelling-house of ALDEN BLOSSOM, Innholder, in said Turner, on the second Tuesdays of March, May and July, from one to five o'clock in the afternoon of each day.
ALDEN BLOSSOM, NATHAN COLE.
Turner, Feb. 4, 1826. 83

Prizes!—Prizes!!
I will buy my TICKETS at the Prize Office of
E. SHAW,
MIDDLE-STREET.

THE following is a list of Prizes actually sold at E. SHAW'S Prize Office, in the 6th Class of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery, which drew the 25th inst. The best Prize List ever offered by any vender in Portland.

Numbers drawn were 2—9—7—6.
All Tickets whose last figure is either of the above Nos. are Prizes of \$5.
Nos. Prizes. Nos. Prizes. Nos. Prizes.
112—\$10 2087—\$10 4467—\$10
137—10 2922—10 4526—10
152—100 2927—10 4569—20
179—10 2942—10 4589—10
187—100 3007—50 5029—10
189—10 3006—10 5067—10
197—10 3012—10 5227—10
759—1000 3026—100 5246—10
779—20 3046—20 5287—10
797—10 3232—10 5262—10
1206—50 3437—100 5289—10
1212—20 3446—10 5292—50
1267—10 3498—10 5296—10
1506—100 3507—10 5297—10
1537—20 3527—20 5502—500
1579—20 3556—10 5506—5000
1872—10 3557—10 5546—10
1877—10 3569—20 5547—10
2037—10 4427—10 5579—10
2057—10 4447—10

The Capital Prize of \$5000 was sent to Hebron in a whole Ticket, and the \$1000 Prize was sold to a man in Boothbay. The Farmer, Mechanics, and all who purchase Tickets at the Prize Office, have CASH by wholesale.

THE 7th CLASS OF THE Cumberland & Oxford Canal LOTTERY,

is now presented to the public.

1 Prize of \$5,000
2 Prizes of 1,000 is 2,000
2 " of 500 is 1,000
10 " of 100 is 1,000
20 " of 50 is 1,000
40 " of 20 is 800
120 " of 10 is 1,200
2400 " of 5 is 12,000

2595 Prizes. \$24,000

This Class will draw in less than sixty days on a new and improved mode of drawing. Five Tickets will insure two Prizes; and may draw four—ten tickets must take four Prizes, and may all be prizes. By this mode of drawing one ticket can draw two Prizes; and a ticket drawing a superior Prize, is not restricted from drawing an inferior Prize. Also, by this mode of drawing no doubt the tickets will be sold in a few days, and it is hoped that purchasers (at least for their own benefit) will forward their orders without delay to E. SHAW, where any number of tickets; from 1 to 1000, may be had on the best terms.

N. B. Persons holding Tickets in the Sixth Class signed by any Vendor in Portland, are respectfully invited to call and exchange them for those in the 7th. Portland, Jan. 27, 1826. 83

G. C. LYFORD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has resumed the Retailing business at the Store he formerly occupied in Court-street, (and more recently improved by G. W. Goodwin,) where he has received and will receive in the course of the present week, a great variety of Fresh and New GOODS—consisting of blue, black, claret, mixt and drab BROADCLOTHS—blue, mixt and fancy coloured CASSIMERES—Tollinott, Valencia, swansdown and black silk Vestings—plain and fig'd Bombazetts—white, green, yellow and red Flannels—new and fashionable Calicoes, Furnitures and Copperplates—white, black and cold Cambrics—Tartan and Scotch Plaids—scarlet Rattinots—plain and fig'd Book Muslins—elegant Swiss Muslins—Cambric do.—Long Lawns—Linen Cambrics—fig'd and checked do.—Real and imitation Merino Hds.—black, plaided and fancy Silk Hds.—India and German flag do.—blue and yellow Cotton Flag do.—spotted, check'd and Berkeley Neckercloths—real Merino Shawls and Mantles—raw silk Mantles—Bobbinnett & Mecklin Laces—plain mecklin and bobbinnett Laces for veils—white and coloured pressed Grapes—black, white, and green Italian Grapes—Crape Shawls and Dresses—Gauze Veils—broad black Bombazines—Irish Linens—brown and black Linens—mourning Calicoes and Gingham—women's black and slate Worsted Hosiery—black and white Silk Hosiery—beaver, kid, horse skin and silk Gloves—children's Gloves—gentlemen's beaver, buck and doe Gloves—black and colour'd double chain Levantines—black Sinchaws and Sarsnets—changeable, plaid and green Silks—figured Silks—Carolina Plaids—Cassimere Shawls—cotton Shawls—linen and damask do.—linen damask Table Cloths—Hingham made cotton Umbrellas—black ostrich Plumes—great variety garment Ribbons—black and colour'd lustring Ribbons—common and trimming Tapes—chainett Gimps—piping Chords—Habit Buttons—gentlemen's coat and vest Buttons—black, blue and colour'd Sewing Silk—ball and common Twist—camlet and twist Buttons—Hall's sewing Cottons, spool Cottons—Ross Cotton in skeins and spools—pearl and thread Shirt Buttons, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
10 Pieces Sattinets; 4 bales Factory Gingham—4 bales brown Sheetings—3 do. brown Shirtings—2 bales Bed-rickings—Sea Island Shirtings—fine and common Bleach'd Sheetings—5-1 brown Sheetings—3-4 and 4-4 Checks—Knitting Cottons, &c. &c.

Likewise—Warp and Filling YARNS of the Exeter Factory, all numbers, and warranted.
N. B. The above GOODS were purchased very low and will be sold as cheap as Goods ever were at the "Cheap Store." Purchasers are requested to "call and see."
Portland, Jan. 17, 1826. 8w

POETRY.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

PRETTY PEGGY'S

ACCOUNT OF A NEW-YEAR'S EVE BALL.

I dressed my hair and hurried on
The prettiest pink that's under Heaven;
Called every smile, and every frown,
As to the door the coach was driven.

My bosom felt as light as a feather,
While up the carriage steps I bent;
And oh! the moon, and oh! the weather,
When rattling o'er the streets we went.

'That I am pretty, I'll declare;
My glass is true—besides, I know it;
A hundred say that "she is fair,"
And in a dance, oh! how I go it.

I danced, and danced: I thought I'd never
Get rid of partners, beaux, and lovers;
There's not a place in town that ever
So well a pretty shape discovers.

A grocer said I was divine,
Like sugar sweet, had tea's perfume—
Inspired him like Maderia wine—
And rich as Muscatel or Broom.

A dry-goods man of many stuffs,
Made up of woollen, laces, cotton,
Affirmed I was as fine as buff;
That just from auction he had bought in.

These sweet cottillions! how I love
To gaily skim along their mazes,
And as you to the music move,
See some fine fellow as he gazes!

I know I had a crowd of beaux—
Once six cottillions were broke;
And when I came to every close,
How pestered was I with the folk.

To speak with that dull, awkward head;
To this pert, dippant answer, yes;
But what to me somebody said,
I'll bet a fan you can ne'er guess.

Before the next New-Year's-day night,
Somebody will be married, dear;
A youth has fallen in love downright,
And one has told him ne'er to fear.

Oh! what a man is—
He is a king I'll declare—
A duke, a squire, a prince, or so—
I'll have a locket of his hair.

Farewell, a while, to all cottillions;
No longer through them shall I rove,
For rich though one in many millions,
'Tis richer far to be in love.

THE OLIO.

FROM THE SALT OF OBSERVER.

TIMOTHY DEXTER.

The subject of the present sketch, according to his account, was born in Malden, (Mass.) 'I was born,' says he (in his celebrated work, 'A Pickle for the knowing ones,' 1774, Jan. 22; on this day in the morning, a great snow storm in the signs of the seventh house; whilst Mars came forward Jupiter stood to hold the candle. I was to be a great man.'

Lord Dexter, after having served an apprenticeship to a leather dresser, commenced business in Newburyport, where he married a widow who owned a house and a small piece of land—part of which, soon after the nuptials, were converted into a shop and tan-yard.

By application to his business, his property increased, and the purchase of a large tract of land near Penobscot, together with an interest which he bought in the Ohio Company's purchase afforded him so much profit, as to induce him to buy up Public Securities at forty cents on the pound, which securities soon after became worth twenty shillings on the pound.

His Lordship at one time shipped a large quantity of warming-pans to the West Indies, where they were sold at a great advance on prime cost, and used for molasses ladies. At another time, he purchased a large quantity of whale bones for ship's staves—the article rose in value upon his hands, and he sold it to great advantage.

Property now was no longer the object of his pursuit; but popularity became the god of his idolatry. He was charitable to the poor; gave large donations to religious societies and rewarded those who wrote in his praise.

His Lordship about this time acquired his peculiar taste for style and splendour; and to enhance his own importance in the world, set up an elegant equipage, and at great cost, adorned the front of his house with numerous figures of illustrious personages.

By his order, a tomb was dug under the summer-house in his garden, during his life; which he mentions in 'A Pickle for the knowing ones,' in the following ludicrous style:

'Heare will lie in box the first Lord in Amerike the first Lord Dexter made by the voice of hamper state my brave fellows affirmed it they give me the title and so Let it gone for as much as it will fetch it wont give me Any bread but take from me the Contrary fourder I have a grande tounne in my garding at one of the grasses and the temple of Reason over the tounne and my coffin made all Ready I emy house painted with white Lead inside and outside touched with green and bras trimmings Light handles and a good Lock I have had one mock founel it was so solmon and there was so much Crying about 3000 spectators I say my house is Equal to any mansion house in twelve hundred miles and now for sale for seven hundred pounds weight of Dollars by me

TIMOTHY DEXTER.

Lord Dexter believed in transmigration sometimes; at others was a deist.

Epitaph.—A late Chief Justice of the Superior Court, having not unfrequently made use of the words 'this here,' and 'that there,' for the simplest this and that, a wag at Dover published, during the session of the Court at that place, the following epitaph:

'Here lies the body of Ichabod Hare, Who's left 'his here' world, and gone to 'that there.'

CLERICAL EXPERIMENT.

Early in the last century, the Rev. Mr. Arbuthnot was Mr. Ferguson, a man of great freedom of speech even in the pulpit, where he sometimes gave great offence by plain and opposite illustrations. Many of these are remembered and repeated in that quarter, among which are the following:

Lecturing one Sunday upon Zacharias climbing the tree to see Jesus, he said, 'This Zacharias, my friends, was a wee bodie, just such another as our carle of a ganger sitting there,' pointing with his finger to the quarter of the kirk where the exciseman was seated.

One Sunday forenoon, he was the subject of his discourse, in which he indulged in much of that singularity of expression so natural on all occasions, concluding thus: 'It now only remains to show the situation of hell, and this shall be clearly pointed out in our afternoon's discourse.' Anxious to hear the local situation of that place of punishment particularized, he had a full attendance in the afternoon; but to the disappointment of his audience he had a new discourse, on the government of the passions; but before concluding, he addressed his congregation thus: 'In the forenoon I promised to show you where hell is situate—Oh! my friends! it is much nearer than you imagine:—it is at your very door, and I see some here who are on the very brink of that dreadful pit. In short, my friends, hell is in the very heart of your town—do not start; for I can prove that hell is in Homer's Wynd, (a lane in the town,) for as I was coming to the kirk this afternoon, I heard sic a brulzie in Tam Lindsey's, that I looked in at the door, when I saw Tam and his wife fighting, both with tongue and hands: he had given the match off her head, and the napkin from her neck; she had given him a blue eye; and he was bleeding at the nose like a sheep! Now, sirs, where there is so much mischief, at a fireside, I am sure you will agree with me, that it must be hell upon earth!'

FROM THE PEESKILL CHRONICLE.

Pompey, ob New-York, gemman, to he dear friend Caesar, ob Albany, Lobby Member.

AN, HA!—How you bowel yearn wid sorry, an' you eye shine ober wid berry joy, when you take oberbation by a dis here. Dat Pomp hab agin march to de fel' ob Polly-ducks; an' hab siese he crow-quill to interminate he inemy like a beef 'take widout a graby, an' crack he brain for de good ob he posteriors; agin de subprime 'pistle ob Pomp shall immortalize all de Newspaper; an' he fame grow up like mushroom in haf a nite. Yea, Cuss, wid rage an' berry dis(a)tain, hab I discharge Pomp from he low an' vulgar calling from de brack brush an' de crab celler, to brack up dis a peple, an' clap a new bolis on de Legs-all-gator. Ah! now I see you wag you shep, an' turn up you eye like boll bass in coller kitchen. Me tink, Pomp, you mad. For wat you say dat, I ax you? For wat you tink Pomp no more gen-as dan horse widout a koller? How me heart swell up like bladder wid mity effort to smudder he rage when he hear such word from de frien' ob he bowel; but soon shall Cuss change he tune like fiddle wid new 'tring, when he hear Pomp be frien' ob all de bank widout capital so much as bras fardin', so dey hab plenty ob fine silk paper wid a berry grand 'grabby on him, an' de likeness ob Massa War-sin-ton an' Gist-rail Lapiete. You know de farmer 'possi he cash in de bank, an' de bank gib him plenty ob brotlin' paper wort notin' 'tall a'most, an' make he pay well for dat two. So de farmer get all he pictur, dat make him lazy; an' de bank get all de money, dat make him rich. When he got 'nuff, like a negur wid he belly full ob hoe-cake, so full he most split, to say he self he go to pot, dat is, he take up all de cash an' gib great plenty ob brotlin' paper and pictur, to pay he det. Now dat horse-bull? dat hab a great soul? Den de farmer, ha, ha, de lazy piod-noper, los' all he money an' so 'blige to pull he heel, an' hoo up he fel' to make him up. Dat bring out he in-due-eye an' verb all de end ob abrigguler, which you know is de flat-foot an' 'tong shin ob dis a great natun.

Ah, ha! Cuss, you koteh'd like pig in poke. What for yea no lad now, ha! you sick at 'tomack; you hab great pain in he gizard. Well, wat you say when Pomp go in to imposition de next Legs-all-gator to gib a karacter to every tank dat come arter it, in dis a great 'tate wid two hundred 'ousand dollar an' no a penny in he pocket. When de bank break up he sellas, den de farmer break up he lan'—work like berry devil—hire negur too, an' gib him plenty Jew's meat an' apple-jack. Cuss you lub good sieder? Ah, ah, Pomp hear you say yes, lub good sieder berry well, I thank you sarr. Wat you tink ob dat Cuss? Pomp see you eye turn up like tea sarver, an' you teef shine like now ibory comb.

Dis all at present, an' tell Miss Dina, Pomp come fore noon an' look at her lubby lip. POMPEY.

An Irishman coming through Hand Bridge, near Chester, and seeing a crowd of people, inquired what was the matter, and was answered 'a man is going to be buried.' 'Oh! (replied Pat,) and I'll stay and see that, heney—for we always carry them in our country.'

An Irishman one day found a light guinea—which he was obliged to sell for eighteen shillings. Next day he saw another guinea lying in the street. 'No, no, (says he,) I'll have nothing to do with you; I lost three shillings by your brother yesterday.'

JAW CRACKERS.—Married, in Ulsterwalden, by the Rev. Dietrich Schleichweider, Mr. Peter Schilder-kneet to Miss Christina Schleichtwohl.—Groomsman, Mr. Charles Hoeflichyeger—Bridesmaid, Miss Dorothy Seunzelmaizer. Philadelphia Press.

Obituary.

Another Sage of the Revolution gone!—DIED, at his residence in New Prospect, New-Jersey, on the 12th ultimo, in the 70th year of his age, Mr. Jacob Bumper, an old and respectable inhabitant of that place. He was one of the few remaining patriots who suffered and toiled in the service of his country, to establish its freedom and independence. At the Battles of Monmouth, Bridgewater and Brandywine, he distinguished himself with his compatriots, and was imprisoned at Jamaica and on board of the old Jersey ship.

In Harrison township, Ohio, on the 23d Nov. Mrs. Ann Bailey, supposed to be at least 115 years old. In 1774 she went from Liverpool to London, with her mother, and saw Lord Lovett beheaded there. She came to the United States, the year after Braddock's defeat. Her husband was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774; to avenge his death she joined the garrison. On one occasion, when the commander hourly expected an attack from the Indians and could spare no men, she volunteered to go to Lewisburg, distant 100 miles, for ammunition; she performed her task, and returned safe.

INSURANCE.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent of

NEW-ENGLAND Fire Insurance Company,

incorporated for the express purpose of insuring against losses or damage by fire, with a Capital of two hundred thousand dollars, is now ready to receive proposals for insurance, at a very low rate of premiums—so that people may have perfect security from that kind of loss which the greatest care and attention, cannot always prevent, and which frequently reduces, at once, affluent and independent families to poverty and distress.

Payment for all losses will be made within thirty days after the loss shall be ascertained and proved without any deduction whatever.

ASA BARTON.

Paris, Jan. 16, 1826.

A MILL PRIVILEGE.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 13th day of February next, at two of the clock, P. M., (if not previously sold at private sale,) the well known MILL and MILL PRIVILEGE, belonging to the subscriber, and situated in Duckfield Village, constituting one of the best Water Privileges for a Grist Mill and for other Machinery, that can be found in the County.

Terms liberal—and to be made known at the time of sale.

DOMINICUS RECORD.

Buckfield, Jan. 3, 1826.

The Publishers of the Eastern Argus are requested to insert the above advertisement. D. R.

STRAYS!!

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, two SHEEP, each marked with a cropped ear, and one of them with a slit ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away immediately.

SAMUEL KING.

Paris, Jan. 27.

HOUSE & LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Stand which he now occupies—consisting of a good two-story DWELLING-HOUSE, well finished, and in good repair—containing four Rooms on the floor, four Chambers, and a good Cellar. A Wood-House, Barn, and a two-story STORE, all finished. A good rain-water Cistern, and a Well of water under cover. Three fourths of an acre of LAND, including a Garden, &c.

Also, the West part of Lot numbered 15, in the 6th Range of lots in Paris, containing fifty-four acres, well walled in, and is excellent grass and tillage land.

Also, seven small Lots of LAND—containing from ten to twenty-one acres each—a part of which is as good and well wooded as any in town, the other is good pasture and tillage land, and is well fenced on the road: Said Land is a part of Lot numbered 11, in the Fourth Range of Lots in Paris.

Likewise, one and a fourth acre of LAND, situated about three fourths of a mile from the Court-House in Paris, on which is an excellent stream of water, with a good fall, which, with a very little expense, might be converted into one of the best situations for a tanner, in the County.

The above property will be sold either together or separately, as will best suit the purchaser, and on terms which cannot fail to please. For further information, please call on the subscriber.

A plan of the above property may be seen by calling on ASA BARTON, Esq. at the Oxford Bookstore.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Dec. 20.

STATE OF MAINE.

To STEPHEN CHASE, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace within and for the County of Oxford.

WE the subscribers, five of the Proprietors of the Township of Lorell and Township of Sweden, in the County of Oxford; deeming a meeting of said Proprietors of the Townships aforesaid necessary, do hereby apply to you for a warrant to call a meeting of said Proprietors, to be holden at the dwelling-house of Jons Woon, in Fryeburg, in said County of Oxford, on Monday the twenty-seventh day of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes, viz:

1st. To choose a Moderator.
2d. To choose a Clerk, Treasurer, and all such officers as may be needful to transact the business of said Proprietors.
3d. To accept the reports of Committees who have been heretofore appointed to lay out their lands in lots, and other purposes.

4th. To raise such sum or sums of money as will be necessary to defray the expenses of the Proprietors, and to pay all the debts incurred.
5th. To determine whether the Proprietors will sell the residue of their Lands in said Townships, and if so, to fix upon the manner of disposing of the same.
6th. To act upon all such matters and things as shall be deemed necessary to close, and finally finish the concerns of the Proprietary.

JOHN WOOD,

SAMUEL NEVERS,

BENJAMIN WEBBER,

ROBERT PAGE,

ROBERT BRADLEY.

Lorell, Dec. 20, 1825.

STATE OF MAINE.

To Jons Woon, of Fryeburg, in the County of Oxford, Esquire, one of the Proprietors of the Township of Lorell and the Township of Sweden, in the County of Oxford, and one of the subscribers of the foregoing application.

In the name of the State of Maine, you are hereby required to notify and warn the Proprietors of the Township of Lorell and the Township of Sweden, in the County of Oxford, to meet at the time and place, and for the purposes expressed in the foregoing application, and to act upon the several articles mentioned therein; and you are required to make due return of the warrant, and of your doings thereon to the said Proprietors, at their said meeting.

Given under my hand and seal, this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

STEPHEN CHASE, Justice of the Peace.

A Copy, Attest, Jons Woon.

THIS OBSERVER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ASA BARTON, For the Proprietors, at two dollars per annum, payable semi-annually.

No paper discontinued, until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the publisher. ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted, and on the usual terms.

All letters, addressed to the publisher, must be Post Paid.

PROBATE NOTICES.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

EZEKIEL SANDERS.

late of Waterford, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

EDER RICE.

Waterford, Jan. 16, 1826.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

SAMUEL HASKELL,

late of Waterford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

JOHN HERRING.

Waterford, Jan. 17, 1826.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JOHN BICKNELL,

late of Hebron, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

DAVID BICKNELL.

Hebron, Jan. 24, 1826.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-six—

WILLIAM MUNROE, administrator on the estate of RUFUS BARKER, late of Waterford, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true Copy, Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-six—

ISAIAH WARREN, administrator on the estate of ISACHABO WARREN, Jr. late of Denmark, Gentleman, deceased, having presented his fourth account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Fryeburg, in said County, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true Copy, Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-six—

WILLIAM COX, Guardian to JACOB TUBBS, of Norway, a spendthrift, having presented his second account of Guardianship of the estate of said Tubbs:

ORDERED—That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true Copy, Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-six—

JANE COFFIN, Administratrix on the estate of JAMES COFFIN, late of Porter, Esq. deceased, having presented her second account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said County, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true Copy, Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-six—

HANNAH BROWN, of Buckfield, named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of JAMES BROWN, late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

ORDERED—That the said HANNAH BROWN give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

A true Copy, Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-six—

ABRAHAM CHILDS, of Livermore, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of EPHRAIM CHILDS, late of Livermore, in said County, yeoman, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

ORDERED—That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

A true Copy, Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.